REMARKS

This Application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Final Office Action mailed April 28, 2010. At the time of the Final Office Action, Claims 4-12, 14, 16 and 18 were pending, and Claims 1-3, 13, 15 and 17 were previously cancelled. All pending Claims 4-12, 14, 16 and 18 were rejected in the Office Action. Independent Claims 4, 7, and 10 are herein amended. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims.

Applicant's Amended Claims are Allowable over *Saka.*

Claims 4-12, 14, 16 and 18 were rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by *Saka* (U.S. Patent No. 7,519,910).

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Furthermore, "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Although Applicant does not agree with the rejections based on *Saka*, Applicant has amended the claims for clarity and to further distinguish from *Saka*. Applicant respectfully submits that *Saka* does not teach "each and every element" of the amended claims, and thus cannot anticipate the amended claims. For example, with respect to amended claim 4, *Saka* fails to teach:

> ***the object computer initiating a generation of an assembled display*** combining at least a portion of a display belonging to the object computer and at least a portion of a display belonging to the processing computer,

The Examiner alleges that *Saka* teaches generating an assembled display combining at least a portion of a display belonging to the object computer and at least a portion of a display belonging to the processing computer. In particular, the Examiner alleges that "Saka in

Figure 12 and column 7, lines 15-20 show a user interface displaying a portion of a display of a local machine desktop and a remote machine desktop." (Office Action, page 2).

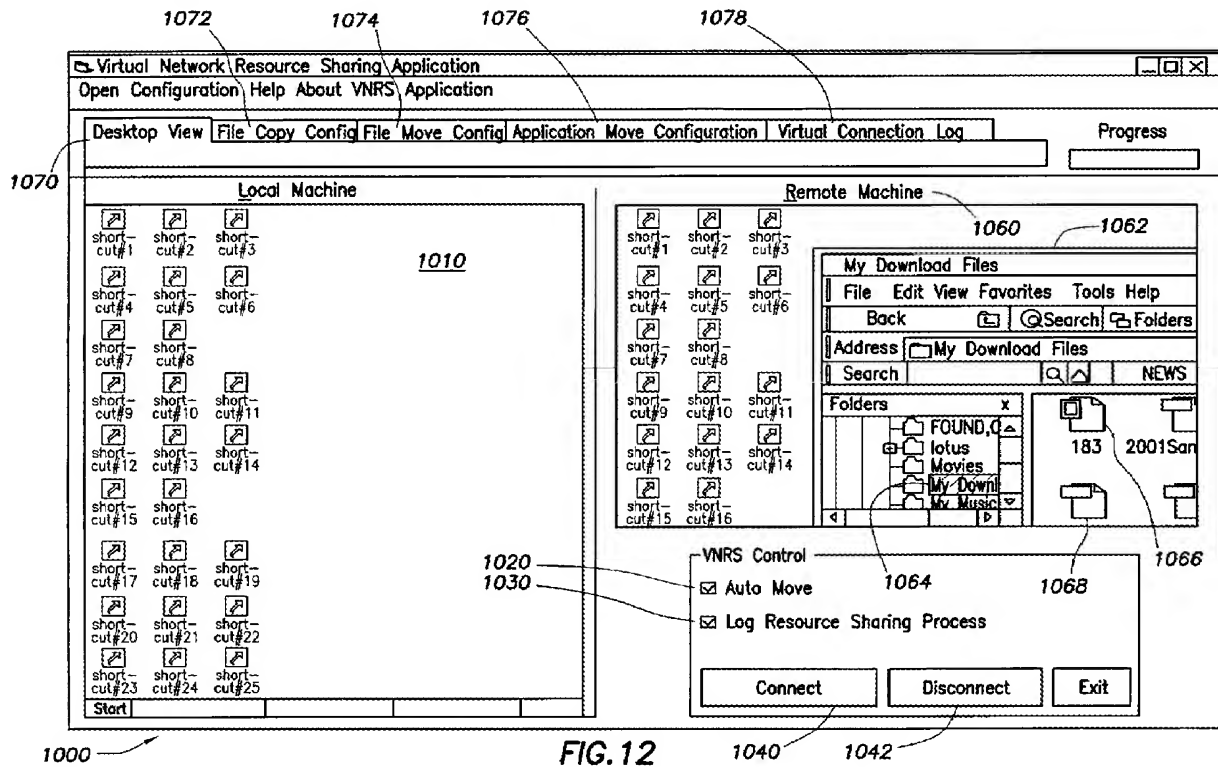Figure 12 and column 7, lines 15-20 of *Saka* are copied below.

FIG.12

FIG. **12** is a representation of the user's computer screen 15 showing the local machine desktop **1010** and the remote machine desktop **1060** displayed side by side on VNRS display **1000**. Specifically, the desktop view folder **1070** has been selected. VNRS display **1000** shows auto move window **1020** has been clicked on so that a check mark is displayed. 20

Applicant believes that that the Examiner is equating *Saka*'s "local machine" with Applicant's "processing computer," and equating *Saka*'s "remote machine" with Applicant's "object computer." Based on this assumption, *Saka* fails to teach "the *object computer* initiating a generation of an assembled display." There is no teaching in *Saka* that the remote machine initiates the alleged "assembled display" of the local machine shown in Figure 12. Rather, one of skill in the art would reasonably assume that the "assembled display" of the

local machine shown in Figure 12 is *initiated by the local machine itself*, not by the remote machine. Thus, *Saka* teaches the <u>opposite</u> of this limitation of amended claim 4.

Alternatively, if Applicant's assumption is mistaken, and the Examiner is actually attempting to equate *Saka*'s "remote machine" with Applicant's "processing computer," and *Saka*'s "local machine" with Applicant's "processing computer," then *Saka* cannot teach the final limitation of claim 4 -- that at least a portion of the object computer GUI is displayed on the display belonging to the processing computer. Rather, *Saka* (Figure 12) teaches a desktop of the remote computer displayed on the display belonging to the local computer. Thus, *Saka*'s "remote machine" cannot be equated with Applicant's "processing computer," and *Saka*'s "local machine" cannot be equated with Applicant's "processing computer."

As another example, *Saka* fails to teach the following limitations of amended claim 4:

> activating a local file processing function by means of a local coupling of the object to the interaction area;

> wherein the object computer is configured to generate a local object computer graphical user interface (GUI) displayed by the object computer;

> wherein the processing computer is configured to generate a local processing computer GUI displayed by the processing computer; and

> wherein as a result of generating the assembled display, **at least a portion of the local object computer GUI *displayed by the object computer at the time of generating the assembled display* is displayed on the display belonging to the processing computer**.

As shown above regarding Figure 12 and column 7, lines 15-20, *Saka* teaches a local machine desktop 1010 and a remote machine desktop 1060 displayed side by side on display 1000 of the local machine. As shown in Figure 12, the "remote machine desktop 1060" consists of a desktop view, along with a file manager application (e.g., Microsoft Windows Explorer™). There is no teaching or even suggestion in *Saka* that the "remote machine desktop" is **actually displayed by the remote machine**, much less actually *displayed by the remote machine at the time of generating the assembled display*, as recited in amended claim 4.

This is a significant feature of Applicant's invention that is not taught by *Saka*. Applicant's invention involves <u>combining the actual displayed screens</u> of the two computers, which involves displaying on a display device of a processing computer at least a portion of a GUI that is <u>actually displayed on an object computer</u>. This allows, for example, a user of a PDA to temporarily combine the PDA screen with a larger screen, such as a laptop or desktop computer screen, in order to perform various functions associated with the PDA. For example, Applicant's specification teaches:

> [0034] <u>The user of the PDA would like, for example, to have at his or her disposal for a certain period of time a larger screen than the PDA can provide him or her.</u> He or she would also like to use the mouse of the PC as input means. The PDA is started and after a corresponding application is called the graphical initialization routine attempts to establish a connection to a virtual screen driver in the virtual network VNVDD. The screen driver VNVDD searches in the WLAN for virtual screen drivers in the network NVDD and for further virtual screen drivers in the virtual network VNVDD. It will find at least two screen drivers NVDD, the PDA and the PC. After a corresponding protocol exchange, the screen driver VNVDD on the PDA will either propose a configuration for the two screens of PDA and PC, or it will perform a setting in accordance with the user's defaults. In both cases, the user will be prompted for approval, for example.

In contrast, *Saka* does not teach combining the <u>actual displayed screens</u> of the local machine and the remote machine. Rather, *Saka* displays at the local machine a window or other view that indicates certain aspects of the remote machine (e.g., the remote machine desktop 1060 shown in Figure 12), but does not display at the local machine *what is actually displayed by the remote machine*. Thus, *Saka* cannot provide the advantages provided by the claimed invention, such as the PDA scenario discussed above.

Thus, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request allowance of amended independent Claim 4, as well as all claims that depend therefrom. In addition, for analogous reasons, Applicants respectfully request allowance of amended independent Claims 7 and 10, as well as all claims that depend therefrom
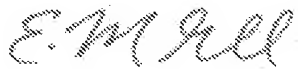
CONCLUSION

Applicant has made an earnest effort to place this case in condition for allowance in light of the remarks set forth above. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the pending claims.

Applicant believes there are no fees due at this time. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees necessary or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-4871 of King & Spalding LLP.

If there are any matters concerning this Application that may be cleared up in a telephone conversation, please contact Applicant's attorney at 512.457.2030.

Respectfully submitted,
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